

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

Democratic State Convention—Appoint-
ment of Delegates.

A Delegate Convention of the Democracy of Indiana, will be held at Indianapolis, on

TUESDAY, THE 12th DAY OF JULY, 1864.

The State Central Committee fixed the representation as follows: "That country delegates be appointed on the basis of one hundred votes, (and one for every fraction of fifty and over), cast for Secretary of State cast at the October election of 1862." The following, therefore, will be the number of delegates and the vote to which each county will be entitled in the Convention:

Counties.	No. Delegates.	Counties.	No. Delegates.
Adams	12	Lawrence	12
Allen	12	Martin	9
Benton	3	Monroe	13
Blackford	5	Morgan	15
Boone	12	Madison	20
Bartholomew	22	Marion	30
Brown	8	Marshall	16
Carroll	15	Miami	18
Cass	19	Montgomery	25
Clinch	14	Noble	14
Clark	18	Newton	9
Clay	14	Ohio	5
Crawford	8	Orange	12
DeKalb	12	Owen	16
Delaware	11	Perry	9
Daviess	13	Pike	9
Dearborn	27	Posey	14
Dubois	17	Parke	12
Elkhart	19	Porter	11
Fountain	17	Putnam	21
Fulton	11	Randolph	13
Fayette	9	Ripley	18
Floyd	16	Rush	17
Franklin	24	Scott	8
Grant	13	Shelby	12
Gibson	15	Spencer	12
Greene	15	Sullivan	20
Harrison	15	Switzerland	11
Hamilton	11	Starke	3
Hancock	12	Steuben	4
Hendricks	12	St. Joseph	17
Henry	9	Tipton	24
Howard	16	Union	8
Huntington	16	Vanderburg	20
Jasper	11	Vermillion	8
Jay	18	Vigo	21
Jackson	18	Wabash	13
Jefferson	13	Warren	7
Jennings	13	Wayne	11
Johnson	13	Wells	11
Knox	15	White	10
Kosciusko	15	Whitley	12
Langrange	7	Warrick	11
Lake	21	Washington	19
Laporte	21		

Total number of Delegates, 1,284.

The Committee recommend to the counties that have not already held conventions for the purpose, to assemble in their proper places at an early day to appoint delegates in accordance with the foregoing basis, and to perfect an open and thorough organization of all who are in favor of maintaining the Union of the States and the Government of our fathers and all opposed to the corrupt, destructive and revolutionary abolition party of the National and State Administrations.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE MCQUAT, Chairman.

Indianapolis, April 4, 1864.

GIVE GIVE GIVE

A scandalous story is told by the newspaper correspondents, to the effect that a number of very immoral ladies are inmates of the Treasury Department at Washington. We are inclined to discredit the report, but we are well aware that there is a female character who has her headquarters in that Department, whose influence every tax paper in the nation will feel while he lives. She is called, in the Proverbs of Solomon, the Horse Leech's Daughter, and she is described as being of an insatiable disposition. Day and night her cry is, "Give, Give!" and in the present instance she has the power to enforce her demands. To satisfy them, every thing used by the American people, from a cradle to a grave, must be taxed, re-taxed, double-taxed, and in some instances taxed over again; and, to bring the burden upon us heavier, and more suddenly it has been found necessary to anticipate future sources of revenue.

Hitherto, the land, from which all draw sustenance, has not been cursed with a Federal tax; but that exemption is not to be of long continuance.

We observe by the new tax bill, that the Abolition majority in Congress have repealed the section in the bill of 1862, providing for the land tax to go into effect in April 1865, and it will take effect on and after June, 1864.

The tax is an annual one, and the portion to be collected in this State will be about one million dollars, which, added to the amounts required by the internal revenue, income, impost, and other Federal laws, and our largely increased State, County, and corporation taxes, will constitute a burden that will keep this and many succeeding generations crushed to the earth.

Retaliation.

The country rings with the cry of passionate men, who desire to plunge the nation into a sea of blood. Again and again we have directed attention to the folly and wickedness of the plea that, because the rebels do thus and so, we may and ought to do the same. When the Administration suppressed the freedom of the press and imprisoned citizens without law or right, the radical party justified it because the rebels had inaugurated a reign of terror at the South. Every species of wrong-doing was defended on the same plea. It was no use to point out the immensity of the idea. Men would not listen. It seemed to be impressed on the minds of the radical people that whatever crime against humanity might be committed by a savage in war, should be at once adopted and

repeated by a civilized nation warring with the savage. Hence the adoption by our leaders of a set of principles and practices which have disgraced us, and will to all time disgrace us in history. We shall seek in vain to erase from the pages of our national story these black and abominable records, and the only comfort is that, as has occurred in other wars, the atrocities of which we speak will doubtless be charged to the Jacobins of our day, the radical party, who are alone responsible for them, and that thus the nation will escape in some degree from the odium. The rebel cruelty at Fort Pillow seems to be beyond question. There is reason to believe that the horrors there committed have not been exaggerated. The murderous conduct of the victors is so fully proved that it is safe to place the account on record as one of the bloodiest and blackest in all the annals of warfare. But what shall we gain in reputation, in honor, in strength, by what men call retaliation? It is better to settle in the first place what relation the government bears to the rebels. For the whole difficulty about negro soldiers, and much of the trouble too, grows out of the different positions taken at different times by the Administration in reference to the rebels. Is it or is it not a war at all? At one moment we are assured it is a war, and that the rules of war are applicable. At the next moment we are told it is not a war, but a government suppressing treason and crushing rebellion with a strong hand, and that none of the rules of war or the relations of belligerents can be regarded as applicable. Every one remembers the privateersmen, in which case the Administration proposed to refuse the application of the laws of war, and was about to hang the men as pirates. Was our consideration and relief then of retaliation induced a delay, and at length the men were exchanged. But from that time to this a succession of complications has arisen because of the negro policy and the confiscation policy of the Administration, both of which entirely ignore the laws of war. If the rebels are to be recognized as belligerents in full, as they constantly are in part, then the Administration has a plain course before it. It must abandon confiscations, seizures, destruction of private property, and the enlistment of slaves. If, however, they are not to be treated as belligerents at all, then the course is equally plain, to push forward the war, burning, hanging and destroying.

But the latter course involves too many considerations for the Administration to pursue it. The rebels have the opportunity for severe retaliations, and thus compel us to treat them as belligerents. What are the rights and duties of belligerents, then, is a serious question for our consideration. In the Fort Pillow case, the massacre of the garrison was an act which must either be avowed by the rebel authorities, or disavowed. If disavowed, and the authors properly punished, then if the rebels are belligerents, we have nothing more to demand on that account. If avowed and defended on the ground that it is a belligerent right to massacre slaves in arms, then to refuse quarter to the victors is a right of fort, or on any other ground, then it is only left for us to decide what is the right course for a civilized nation, and to pursue that course.

As for retaliation, it was absurd to think of it, and the President was talking about it. The rebels have the opportunity for severe retaliations, and thus compel us to treat them as belligerents. What are the rights and duties of belligerents, then, is a serious question for our consideration. In the Fort Pillow case, the massacre of the garrison was an act which must either be avowed by the rebel authorities, or disavowed. If disavowed, and the authors properly punished, then if the rebels are belligerents, we have nothing more to demand on that account. If avowed and defended on the ground that it is a belligerent right to massacre slaves in arms, then to refuse quarter to the victors is a right of fort, or on any other ground, then it is only left for us to decide what is the right course for a civilized nation, and to pursue that course.

The matter needs a more sensible investigation by the public mind than it has received. The war is in danger of degenerating on both sides into a contest disgraceful to civilization. The rebels are bad enough, but we cannot reform rebel manners and customs. We cannot make them change their habits or plans, but we can preserve our own from becoming barbarous. With what face can we go to the world as champions of civilization, when our cities and villages are filled with the plunder of Southern houses? With what face can we claim the sympathy of nations, when our war degenerates into such raids as that of Sherman to spread devastation and bring out thousands of poor negroes to starve and die on the banks of the Mississippi? Let the people insist that the war shall go on as civilized nations make war, that we shall preserve the name of American free from the taint of barbarism, and that we may claim from the whole world an interest in a people who are seeking to establish the supremacy of law.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The paper having the largest circulation in the world is now said to be that issued by Secretary Chase. It is an extremely loyal publication, too. It supports both the administration and the Union.—Exchange Paper.

And it is also the cheapest paper ever issued; it now costs only half as much as it did at first, and in a little while can be had for nothing.

You have got to elevate the blacks or the whites will sink as they have sunk for generations.

So said Miss Anna Dickinson in a recent speech at the Cooper Institute, New York. We pity poor white folks "munchy." To prevent their sinking any lower, could not Miss Anna make a practical effort? Won't she show to the world that we have been all wrong in pitying Desdemona?

A young lady of Helena, while visiting the gunboat Marmora, on Friday last, was instantly killed by the explosion of a gun.

THE LATEST

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Exclusively for the DAILY ARGUS.

AFTERNOON REPORT—5 P. M.

Shameful If True—One of Butler's Victories.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 3.

Passengers report that Washington, North Carolina, was laid in ashes by straggling marines and soldiers at the time of its evacuation. Government naval, military, ordnance and quartermaster stores were also destroyed. The city was mainly owned by Union people. About 4,000 Federal troops suddenly evacuated Washington, in the face of seven companies of rebels, leaving the Union population to their tender mercies after burning the houses over their heads. When the U. S. steamer left the dock the screams of women and children at being abandoned were pitiful. Indignation against Gen. Butler is very bitter in North Carolina, and a delegation of leading men has gone to Washington to ask his removal.

It is said the rebel rams have decided to make an attack on our gunboats without waiting for assistance from their armies.

Federal Movements.

NEW YORK, May 5.

We learn that West Point, Virginia, at the head of York River, was occupied by a portion of our forces on Monday the 2d.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

The accounts from Washington, N. C., are greatly exaggerated. A letter received from Fortress Monroe this morning, states that several refugees arrived from Washington, reported the place burned last Saturday, probably by guerrillas.

It is a very small town, and in its most prosperous days had only 2,000 inhabitants. It is absurd to state the loss at several millions of dollars.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The steamer Ocean Queen arrived from Aspinwall, bringing nearly \$270,000 in treasure.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M. REPORT.

General Meade's Address to His Army.

The Herald's special says: As an early campaign is about to commence, I send you the following address from General Meade. Its confident tone, all-inspiring phraseology, all tend to do and to beget the same tone and spirit in the hearts of the brave men who are soon to march upon the foe.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 1864.—Soldiers: Again you are called upon to advance on the enemies of your country. The time and occasion are deemed opportune by your Commanding General to address to you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been reorganized, strengthened and fully equipped in every respect. You form part of the several armies of your country, the whole under the command of an able and distinguished general, who enjoys the confidence of the people and the army. Your movements being in co-operation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort be left unpaired to make it successful.

Soldiers, the eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives and children; and bear in mind that the sooner your enemies are overcome the sooner you will return to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace. Bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you may be called upon to endure. Have confidence in your officers—in each other. Keep your ranks in marching and on the battle-field; and let each man implore God's blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks. With a clear conscience and strong arms, actuated by a sense of duty, fighting to preserve our institutions handed down to us by our fathers, and if true to ourselves, victory under God's blessing must and will attend our efforts.

GEORGE MEADE, Major-General.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Letter from Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The World's Washington special says: Advice from the front lead to the belief that Lee is abandoning his intrenchments on the Rapidan and retreating inland. There has been no collision between the two armies.

The Herald's Key West letter announces the arrival of the gunboats Galena, Corranbia and Tigra.

Advices from Fort Myers, Charlotte's Harbor, state that on the 20th April a detachment of the 2d U. S. colored regiment, under Capt. Crane, landed on the main land and drove back a rebel force without loss on either side. They captured 300 cattle, and returned on the 25th.

Advices from Mexico, via Havana, report that Alvarez openly declared for Juarez, fortifying himself in Acapulco, which place was blockaded by French ships.

The fortifications at Mazatlan had been bombarded by a French frigate.

The French were reported defeated in Oajaca and Guadalupe, losing at the latter place 6,000 men; and report says Jalapa will soon be attacked and taken by the Mexicans.

To Be Mastered Out.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

A regiment of Pennsylvania reserves, about 350 strong, arrived to-night on route for Pittsburg, to be mastered out of service.

Conscription.

CINCINNATI, May 5.

The draft begins in the first district this morning. C. Hays & Bro's grain warehouse was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of \$11,000. Insured.

Governor Brough has issued a proclamation thanking the National Guard for their noble response to his call.

The Guards are rapidly assembling at camps, ready for duty. Over 6,000 have reported at Camp Dennison.

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The resolution of Mr. Sherman was taken up. It is as follows: That a quorum of the Senate consist of a majority of the Senators duly qualified or chosen; that if a majority of the Presidential Electors, duly elected and qualified, may vote for one person, he shall be the President of the United States, or if the election of a President devolves on the House of Representatives, and the votes of a majority of the States represented in the House be cast for one person, then he shall be declared President elect of the United States.

Mr. Davis opposed the resolutions at considerable length.

The resolution concerning a quorum in the Senate was passed—ayes 26, nays 11.

HOUSE.

Mr. Voorhees obtained unanimous consent to make a statement. Mr. Voorhees said that the gentlemen of his State had been cruelly wronged and outraged, and he expressed the hope that the facts of the case would afford a lesson of decency and justice for the future. The gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had chosen him (Voorhees) for an assault on two of his personal and political friends, who were thus made the victims of party malice, at the time the gentlemen from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) brought forward and proclaimed to be true copies of letters from Judge Eckles and John G. Davis, addressed to General Breckenridge, recommending a young man named Rankin for a position in the rebel army.

He (Voorhees) pronounced the letters to be forged. The General from Ohio (Garfield) said that he would produce the letters, but he did not, and he (Voorhees) called upon him (Garfield) to do so now. The copies of the letters even did not meet the bold and defiant eyes of the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield), who should either have the manliness to make good the charge or retract all that he has said.

The character of Judge Eckles and of Mr. Davis would not suffer at the hands of the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield). It was nothing more or less than a conspiracy to ruin the character, and perhaps the lives, of two most excellent private citizens. If it were not for the serious character of the transaction he would have pronounced the matter as the most stupendous jest of this jesting Administration. Mr. V. in conclusion said that he had proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Rankin forged the letters and had left witnesses of the forgery. This whole matter was without a parallel for atrocity; Judge Eckles had no hope for the restoration of the liberty or peace of the country while the Republican party remained in power, and in this he (Voorhees) was that gentleman's true representative. Mr. Davis formerly represented the Terre Haute District, and was no stranger here. All who had served with him would bear willing testimony to his high integrity and patriotic bearing.

Mr. Garfield of Ohio, said that he had not heard that Judge Eckles denied the genuineness of the letter attributed to him until this morning. In presenting the copies of the letters he (Garfield) did not pretend it was such evidence as was admissible in a court of justice. The letters were put in the hands of the Chief of Police in Nashville, and the person doing so certified under oath as to their genuineness. They were presented to the General-in-Chief and himself nor would the Democratic party be injured in any way by his blows. He (Voorhees) claims it as a high honor that Judge Eckles and Mr. Davis were his friends. Mr. Voorhees then proceeded to prove by letters from Judge Eckles and Mr. Davis and by the assertions of others whose characters were unimpeachable, that these letters were base, impudent and deliberate forgeries and that they were acknowledged to be such by the spy who forged them and from whom the gentlemen from Ohio, self, Indiana officers were consulted upon the subject and they came to the conclusion almost unanimously that the letters were genuine. He (Garfield) had submitted accordingly traced copies which were read to this House. The answer made by the gentleman (Voorhees) was from a printed paper published in Indiana, and this was called the evidence on which the House were

to believe the letters were forged in that State.

Mr. Voorhees replied that the paper was accompanied by a letter from that gentleman who said he had the statement of Hyde, showing that within his personal knowledge the letters of July, 1863, were written in Indianapolis.

Mr. Garfield resumed. The gentleman spoke of the moral impossibility of Judge Eckles and Mr. Davis writing these letters, but there was to his mind no strange improbability in this. The fact that Rankin knew these gentlemen were personally known, and on these letters the young man was willing to risk his life in passing through the rebel lines, was it reasonable to believe that he would attempt to present forged papers to one who knew the signatures. He would not have dared to go with these letters unless he knew the character of the men who were adverse to the war and its continuance. He (Garfield) had not produced the copies of the letters, not contemplating a deliberate attack. He only wished to say that throughout the Army of the Cumberland these gentlemen were believed to be in sympathy and correspondence with the South.

General Rosecrans expressed his full belief in the genuineness of the letters. The evidence coming through the papers was not conclusive to his mind that the letters are forgeries. He wanted the original affidavits. If convinced that they are forgeries, no pride of opinion would exclude a retraction.

Mr. Voorhees said he thought the gentleman from Ohio would retract his statement. Especially after their recent private conversation if the gentleman was not convinced that the letters were forgeries, he called on Mr. Robinson, who said the hand-writing exhibited by the copy was not that of Mr. Davis. Mr. Voorhees then called upon Judge Holman to speak as to the writing of Judge Eckles. But Holman had a few moments previous left the hall. He would now bid farewell for the time to this subject. He had been greatly disappointed at the course which the gentleman from Ohio pursued. He apprehended the House and the country now believed these letters were palpable forgeries. Hereafter, whenever the gentleman or any one else held up this bold, criminal and detestable forgery as genuine, he would regard him as wearing the brand of forgery himself.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, commenced his speech by saying: "My heart's desire and prayer to God is for peace in this distressed land. While urging an undiminished and increased exertion of our army and navy to secure the Union, I have ever been ready to heal the wounds or check the ravages of war by all rational methods used among nations. To those who can entertain but one idea at a time this position has seemed inconsistent, but to those who have read history it will appear that to check strife and restore harmony, in civil or international conflict, negotiation and friendliness are indispensable. He had mournfully thought constantly by voice and votes—phased the sword lest even a worse alternative than separation and prolonged strife should be our fate. The miseries which this war has entailed have not been the work of the Northern Democracy, and if disunion came through the open doors of Jassus, if recognition of Southern independence came through war or its disasters, the Democracy was not responsible for the odium, and with his word and aid, shall never be held responsible. Five months have gone since the amnesty proclamation was issued, but we see no signs of thousands of Southern citizens rushing to embrace it.

Washington North Carolina Evacuated.

NEW YORK, May 4.

Newbern advices to April 30, confirm the evacuation of Washington, North Carolina, by order of General Butler, after the spiking of guns and destruction of much property that could not be carried away. It was discovered that the enemy had left for Virginia, leaving but seven companies in front of the place.

The rebels have already commenced massacring all who have accepted President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation and pressing into their service all capable of bearing arms.

General Pratt is ordered to report to General Butler's headquarters for such light duty as his health will enable him to perform.

It was reported that the rebel ram Roanoke now at Plymouth is doing for the purpose of mounting the 20-pounder Parrott gun which fell into rebel hands there.

It was generally believed in the interior that the fall of Plymouth and the evacuation of Washington will enable Governor Vance, the secession candidate, to secure his election.

The Rebels Concentrating.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The rebels are concentrating an immense number of troops in Virginia, but our military leaders profess to be perfectly satisfied with the situation. All mail communications with the army of the Potomac and with the troops is prohibited for the present.

Report of a Seizure.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

The Enquirer has the following special dispatch from Baltimore: I conversed to-day with a brother from

the rebel army, and only a few days from Richmond, who took the oath of allegiance. He was born in Virginia and has been in the Southern army three years and seen much service. He says Longstreet and his whole army were in Richmond some weeks ago. He has been all through Lee's fortifications and thinks them impregnable from a front attack. He says the whole strength of Lee's present army is not over 83,000. Their food and clothing have been bad, but is better now than heretofore. Rebel officers and leaders pretend to be sanguine of success, but the rank and file are despondent and less hopeful. The rebel cavalry horses are nearly starved and unable to stand fatigue. Only the fear of being shot prevents thousands of rebel privates from deserting. They all want peace on any terms. Lee fears most an attack in the rear and being out-flanked. Preparations are seen at Richmond for removing the archives and civil officials further South. The whole city is in a terrible state of commotion. My informant says Lee's fortifications extend many miles back from his present position on the Rappahannock.

Rebel Spy Captured.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The Commercial's Washington special dispatch has a rumor that a rebel spy has been seized there who had come from New York with letters from persons there who claim to be loyal, giving information to the rebels.

Important Order from General Meade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2, 1864.—General Order No. 23.

The Commanding General has learned that notwithstanding the caution contained in General Order No. 22, of April 23, 1864, from these Headquarters, there are men who refuse to do duty on the ground that their term of service has expired. It will be made known to such men that their conduct being open mutiny, they will be punished with death without trial, unless they return to duty; and hereafter any soldier who refuses to do duty on such a plea, will immediately be shot without any form of trial whatever. The honor of the service and the necessities of the hour admit of no other disposition of such cases. The Commanding General again expresses the hope that the soldiers of this army will respectfully and cheerfully abide by the decision of the War Department with respect to their term of service. But he has no further word or warning for those who at a time like the present choose to defy authority.

Corps and other independent commanders are charged with the execution of this order. By command of Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. A draft to fill up the deficiencies still existing in the following States has been ordered: Massachusetts, New York, Minnesota, Kentucky, and Maryland.

Commercial.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 5.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; Superfine, \$6.40 to \$6.50.

WHEAT—Firm and 5c higher. Red, \$1.50, white, \$1.60 to \$1.65.

CORN—Firm; ear, \$1.08 to \$1.10, shelled, \$1.12 to \$1.15.

OATS—Firm; \$3.40 to \$4.

WHISKY—Held at \$1.25, with buyers at \$1.20.

MESS PORK—The speculative demand has ceased and the market is quiet, but holders are asking 28c to 30c.

BULK MEATS—Firm; Shoulders, 11c to 11 1/2c, Sides, 12c to 12 1/2c.

BACON—Firm; Shoulders, 12c, Sides, 13c, plain and sugar-cured Hams, 17c to 20c.

GROCERIES—Firm, with moderate business doing. Coffee, 46c to 47c; Sugar, 19c to 20c; Molasses, \$1.08 to \$1.10; Lard, 10c to 11c; sales of 800 barrels at \$1.50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull, springing lower; \$1.68 to \$1.71, Chicago spring and Milwaukee club, \$1.76 to \$1.80 Winter Red.

CORN—Steady, \$1.38 old in store.

OATS—Firm 87c to 87 1/2c.

MESS PORK—Quiet and unchanged.

LARD—Inactive.

WHISKY—\$1.20 for new.

PETROLEUM—Active.

STOCKS—Dull but lower. Money sterling quiet 96c to 97c. Gold \$1.77 1/2. Readings 30c, Erie 17c, New York Central, 31c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEENSWARE AND WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Free Hunted Cate of Queensware

Direct from the Pottery in England. 100,000 Boxes.